

REMARKS

Claim 35 has been previously cancelled. The claims remaining in the application are 1-34 and 36-42.

Drawings

A copy of the formal drawings are submitted herewith. Approval by the Examiner is respectfully requested.

Rejection Under 35 U.S.C. § 103

The Office Action has rejected claims 1, 3, 8, 17, 18, and 42 under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Bowers (U.S. 5,296,947) in view of Usami (U.S. 5,781,709). This rejection is respectfully traversed.

The Office Action has rejected claims 2, 4, 10, 12, 13, 15 under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Bowers (U.S. 5,296,947) in view of Usami (U.S. 5,781,709) and Vinck (U.S. 5,953,988). This rejection is respectfully traversed.

The Office Action has rejected claims 5 and 6 under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Bowers (U.S. 5,296,947) in view of Usami (U.S. 5,781,709), Vinck (U.S. 5,953,988), and Gondek (U.S. 5,949,965). This rejection is respectfully traversed.

The Office Action has rejected claim 7 under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Bowers (U.S. 5,296,947) in view of Usami (U.S. 5,781,709) and Spence (U.S. 5,333,069). This rejection is respectfully traversed.

The Office Action has rejected claims 9, 11, 14, 19, 21-29, 31-34, and 36-41 under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Bowers (U.S. 5,296,947) in view of Usami (U.S. 5,781,709) and Rylander (U.S. 5,602,572). This rejection is respectfully traversed.

The Office Action has rejected claim 16 under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Bowers (U.S. 5,296,947) in view of Usami (U.S. 5,781,709) and Caruthers (U.S. 5,899,605). This rejection is respectfully traversed.

The Office Action has rejected claim 20 under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Bowers (U.S. 5,296,947) in view of Usami (U.S.

5,781,709), Rylander (U.S. 5,602,572), and Fisch (U.S. 5,598,272). This rejection is respectfully traversed.

The Office Action has rejected claim 30 under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Bowers (U.S. 5,296,947) in view of Usami (U.S. 5,781,709), Rylander (U.S. 5,602,572), and Vinck (U.S. 5,953,988). This rejection is respectfully traversed.

The Office Action equates “applying a second **rendering** technique to the print data (figure 4(160) of Bowers) wherein the first and second techniques are different (column 6, lines 48-63 of Bowers)” with the claims of the present invention, wherein “applying a second **halftoning** technique to the print data, wherein the first and second halftoning techniques are different”.

The Office Action acknowledges that a rendering technique is not specifically a halftoning technique. Indeed, Bowers does not disclose applying a second halftoning technique. Rather, he discloses a color mapping technique where the presence of enabled halftone dots at a pixel location (and immediately adjacent) for various (CMYK) colorants are mapped to a single RGB value for the pixel location so that the emissive RGB color will more closely match the printed CMYK color with adjacent overlapping pixel colors taken into consideration.

The Office Action cites Usami as disclosing a second halftoning technique (Fig 1 (3. CPb) and column 6, lines 22-28) which he argues would be obvious to combine with Bowers to form prior art for “second halftoning” limitation in the present invention. However, CPb, produced by DP 3 is not a halftone image. Rather it is a contone image where each pixel is produced from a contone value (e.g. 0-255) for each of the colors RGB. Refer to column 1, line 61 - column 2, line 4 which describes DP 3. The image data used to produce CPb is contone image data aj which is used by a first halftoning process S5 to produce halftone data bj for printer S7.

Therefore, neither Bowers nor Usami combined with Usami disclose applying a second halftoning technique to print data to preserve the first halftone data dot size in the proof and to match the color produced by the target printer. It is therefore respectfully requested that the rejection be withdrawn.

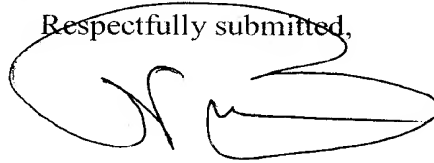
CONCLUSION

Dependent claims not specifically addressed add additional limitations to the independent claims, which have been distinguished from the prior art and are therefore also patentable.

In conclusion, none of the prior art cited by the Office Action discloses the limitations of the claims of the present invention, either individually or in combination. Therefore, it is believed that the claims are allowable.

If the Examiner is of the opinion that additional modifications to the claims are necessary to place the application in condition for allowance, he is invited to contact Applicant's attorney at the number listed below for a telephone interview and Examiner's amendment.

Respectfully submitted,



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If the Examiner is unable to reach the Applicant(s) Attorney at the telephone number provided, the Examiner is requested to communicate with Eastman Kodak Company Patent Operations at (585) 477-4656.